

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



THE

Vegetable

SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

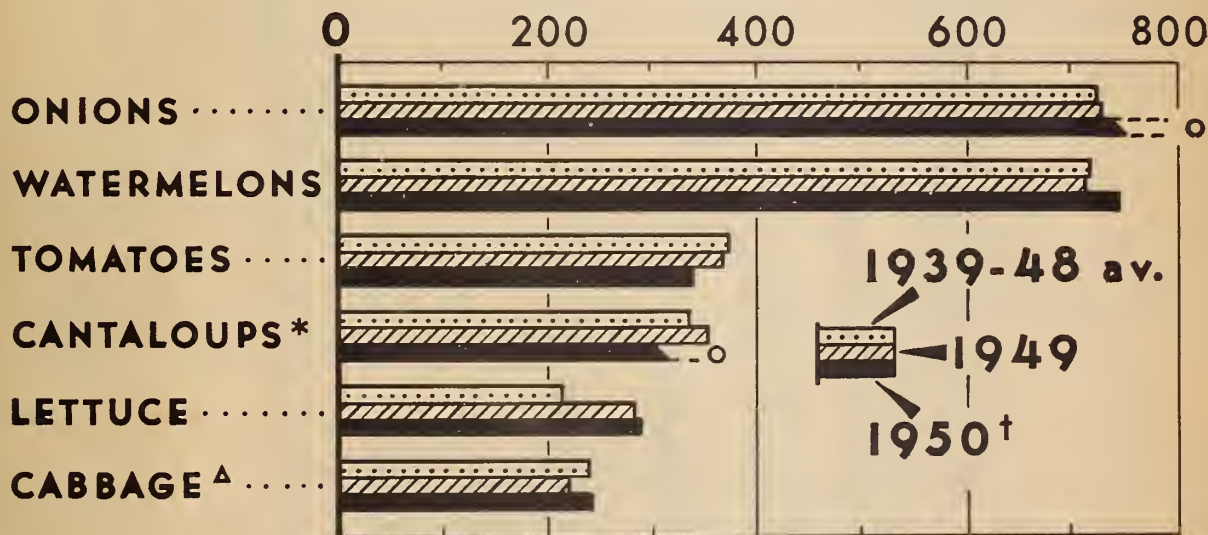
TVS-97



JULY 1950

LEADING TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET IN SUMMER

THOUS. TONS PRODUCTION



* INCLUDES HONEYDEW MELONS

Δ INCLUDES SOME CABBAGE FOR SAUERKRAUT

○ INCLUDES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE FOR LATE SUMMER YIELDS

† INDICATED JULY 1

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

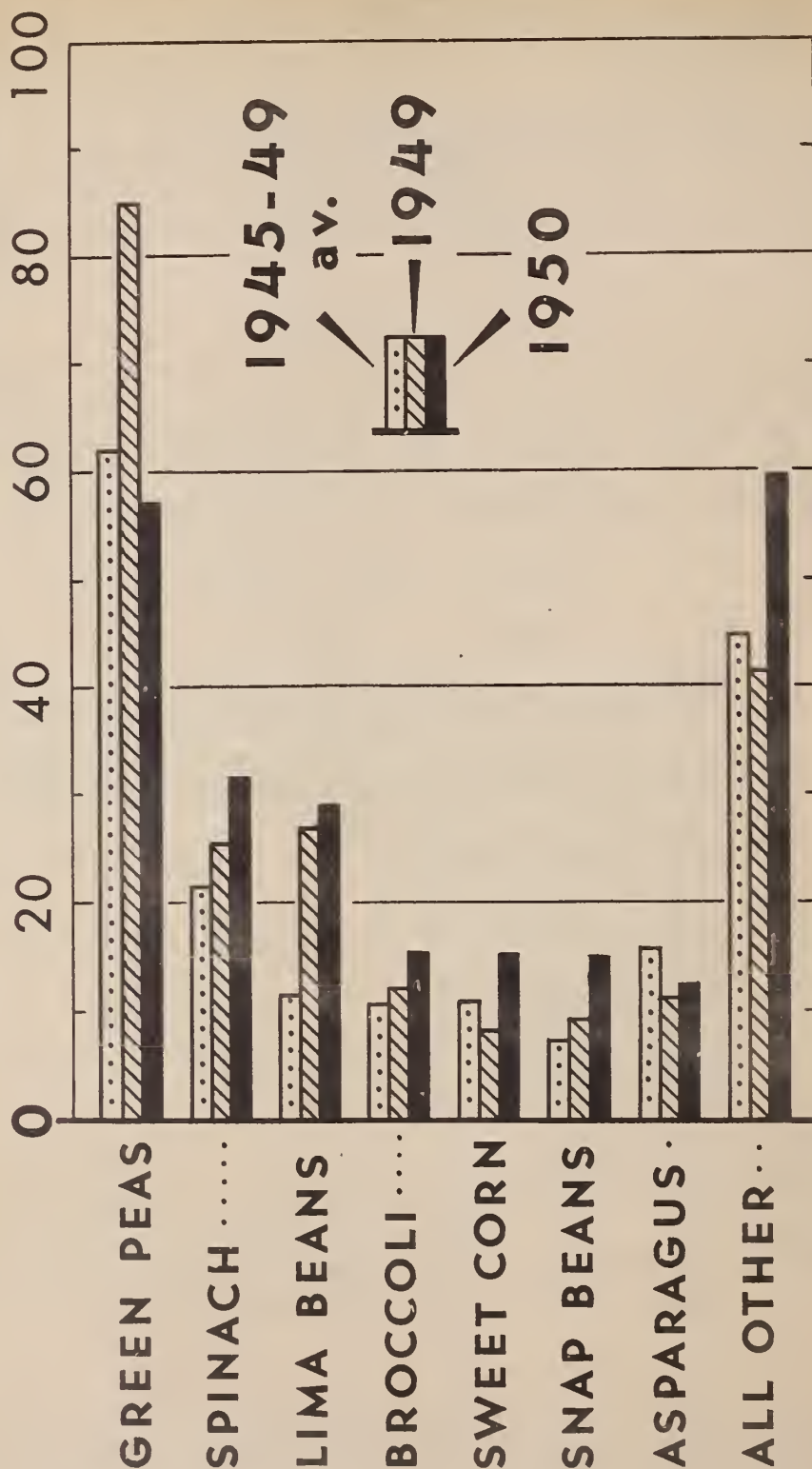
NEG 47781-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Of 6 leading fresh market truck crops for summer harvest, indicated commercial production is above last year and larger than the 10-year average for dry onions, watermelons, lettuce and cabbage, smaller than last year but above aver-

age for cantaloups, and smaller than last year and average for tomatoes. Prices received by farmers for these crops are expected to average higher than last summer for tomatoes, but lower for dry onions, watermelons, and cabbage.

FROZEN VEGETABLE STOCKS

MIL. LBS. COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS*



*AS OF JULY 1

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47782-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Except for green peas, stocks of commercially frozen vegetables in storage were substantially higher this July 1 than a year earlier. Frozen stocks were below the 5-year average only for green peas and asparagus. None of these stocks are considered excessive, however, as consumption is expected to continue at about a record rate through 1950.

 THE VEGETABLE SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, July 27, 1950

CONTENTS			
	Page		Page
: Summary	3	Potatoes	9
: Truck Crops for Fresh Market ..	4	Sweetpotatoes	11
: Truck Crops for Processing	7	Dry Edible Beans	12
: Canned Vegetables	8	Dry Field Peas	13
: Frozen Vegetables	9	Appendix of Tables	14

SUMMARY

Total production of vegetables this year is expected to be about as large as last year's ample crops. Grower prices declining about seasonally from present levels are in prospect for late summer and early fall.

Production of commercial truck crops for fresh market sale this summer is expected to total at least as large as last summer. With demand bolstered by an accelerated defense program, prices received by farmers are expected to average about as high as last summer, though prices for individual crops will vary with production. Substantial increases over last summer in tonnage of cabbage and watermelons are countered by sharp reductions in celery and tomato tonnage. Prospective summer production of eggplant and green peas also is considerably smaller than last summer, but is of lesser importance in terms of tonnage. Onion acreage in the main, or late-summer area, is 5 percent larger than that harvested last summer.

Total supplies of canned vegetables for the year 1950 are expected to be about as large as last year. The total commercial pack of canned vegetables this year is expected to be slightly smaller than that of last year. Combined stocks of canned snap beans and sweet corn in the hands of canners and wholesale distributors were larger this July 1 than a year earlier, but are moving rapidly into retail channels. Early reports of acreage and production point to reduced packs of these 2 items this year. July 1 stocks were substantially smaller than a year earlier for canned green peas, tomatoes, tomato juice and tomato products generally.

Stocks of commercially frozen vegetables in storage July 1 were moderately higher than at this time a year earlier, in total and for each item except frozen green pea stocks - which were one-third smaller.

Total production of truck crops for commercial canning and freezing this year may be slightly lower than last year if early indications of production and acreage under contract hold throughout the season. However, processors can step up pack of some commodities if desired, by increasing the tonnage bought competitively in the open market. Estimated production is substantially lower for snap beans, and acreage reductions are considerable for sweet corn, pickling cucumbers and green lima beans. On the other hand, substantially larger production is forecast for green peas for processing, and increased acreages are in prospect for canning beets, kraut cabbage under contract, and tomatoes for processing.

As of July 1, the potato crop is expected to be about 12 million bushels or 3 percent smaller than the 1949 crop. This year's prospective crop is larger than last year in the 12 early States and in the 8 intermediate States, but is smaller in the late States, particularly in the eastern and central surplus late States. Based on July 1 crop prospects, the total surplus will be a little smaller this year than last, but support operations continue to be necessary. Support for the 1950 crop is on a slightly lower level than for the 1949 crop, because of a slightly lower parity for potatoes.

The sweetpotato crop this year is expected to be about 7 percent larger than the 1949 crop and probably will move at moderately lower prices. There is no support program for sweetpotatoes of the 1950 crop.

Although the 1950 crop of dry beans is expected to be one-fifth smaller than the 1949 crop, supplies will remain in surplus because of the very large stocks carried over from previous crops. Support for producers who observe their acreage allotments will be only slightly lower than for the 1949 crop.

The dry pea crop forecast is substantially smaller than the 1949 crop, but is adequate to meet anticipated domestic requirements, and no improvement in foreign demand is expected. Prices to growers probably will remain near those received for the 1949 crop.

TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET

Larger Total Production In 1950 Than in 1949

The aggregate tonnage of commercial truck crops produced for fresh market this year probably will be as large as, or larger, than the 8.2 million tons produced last year according to production estimates for about three-fourths of 1950 and acreage estimates on part of the remaining crops to be harvested this fall. Total production to date, which excludes only the fall-harvested crops and late-summer onions and cantaloups, is 2 percent larger than comparable production in 1949 and 12 percent above the 1939-43 average. Acreages of early fall cabbage and tomatoes now expected are from 4 to 3 percent larger than acreages harvested a year earlier.

Summer-Season Total Indicated
Larger Than in 1949

Nearly complete estimates of truck crops being harvested for the fresh market this summer show virtually as large a tonnage as was produced a year ago. The complete total probably will be slightly larger than last summer. Although late-summer production yet to be reported involves a slight acreage reduction in cantaloups, it is more than offset by an increased acreage of onions.

By individual crops, production this summer shows little or no change from last summer for lima beans, snap beans, cauliflower, sweet corn, cucumbers and lettuce. The summer crops of beets, Honey Dews melons, green peppers and tomatoes are estimated to be from 4 to 9 percent smaller than last year. Reductions of 12 to 23 percent are indicated for eggplant, celery, and green peas. On the other hand, summer crops are 4 to 10 percent larger than last year for cabbage, carrots, spinach, and watermelons.

With general economic conditions continuing to support demand, prices received by farmers for fresh vegetables in general are expected to be about as high as last year. Tentative forecasts of prices in the next few months indicate that the index of fresh market truck crop prices received by farmers in late summer and early fall may be slightly lower than in the same period last year, if the onion and cabbage crops turn out larger than last year.

Prospects for Individual Crops

Estimates of cabbage production include the total crop used both for fresh market and for processing. The early summer crop is estimated to be 17-percent larger than in the same period last year, and 13 percent above the 1939-48 average. The late summer cabbage crop is 6 percent larger than a year earlier, but 5 percent smaller than the 10-year average. Prices to growers for cabbage this summer have been lower than a year earlier, reflecting the larger supply.

The acreage of early fall cabbage is above last year. The acreage of domestic-type cabbage is 7 percent larger than last year and 12 percent above the 10-year average. Usually more than one-third of this crop goes into kraut manufacture. Acreage of Danish-type cabbage for early fall harvest, which will provide most of our cabbage for storage and sales next winter, is expected to be 4 percent larger than last year but 2 percent smaller than average. Prospective cabbage for late fall harvest is 7 percent below last year but 15 percent above average.

If yields turn out as well as last year, we will have larger supplies of cabbage this fall than a year earlier and prices to growers will be substantially lower.

Early-summer production of cantaloups has been 12 percent less than last year, but only 3 percent below average. The major crop, harvested in mid-summer, is estimated to be 4 percent larger than in 1949 and

13 percent larger than average. Prices received by farmers for cantaloups this season opened seasonally high in May but dropped quickly by early June to nearly the level of a year earlier. Prices received for the rest of the season are expected to average somewhat lower than a year earlier, reflecting the increased supplies from the main crop. Acreage indicated for late-summer harvest is slightly smaller than last year.

The total summer lettuce crop is only 2 percent larger than last year but is 35 percent above average. Prices received by growers in late summer and early fall probably will be moderately lower than last year.

Prices received by farmers for dry onions this summer have been much lower than those of a year earlier, and are expected to continue lower this fall if yields continue good. Spring production was much larger this year than in 1949, and large supplies were carried over into early summer. Production in the areas harvesting in early summer was considerably below average but only 3 percent smaller than last year. More than three-fourths of the total annual production of onions is usually produced in the late-summer areas and supplies produced for storage and winter sale come from this crop. Acreage for this crop is 5 percent larger than last year and 6 percent larger than average. From a third to a half of the late-summer crop is produced in Western irrigated areas where yields are fairly dependable.

Smaller market supplies of domestically grown tomatoes this spring and early summer were responsible for the higher prices received by growers in June and July than a year earlier. Prices in August and September likewise probably will be higher than last year, reflecting the smaller supplies in prospect. But they will decline seasonally and the margin over 1949 prices probably will narrow considerably. The early summer tomato crop is placed at 18 percent below that of 1949 and 20 percent below average. The late summer crop is now expected to be only 1 percent below last year and 2 percent below average. Acreage for early fall harvest in California is reported to be 3 percent larger than the acreage harvested last year and 12 percent more than the 10-year average.

Because of increased acreage, the total watermelon crop this year was about 16 percent larger than average, and 4 percent larger than last year. Yields were below average and below last year. As usual, the major part of the annual crop was grown in areas which produce for early summer harvest. The early summer crop was 4 percent larger than last year, 6 percent above average. The late summer crop, which makes up about 12 percent of the annual total this year, is estimated at 7 percent more than last year, but 7 percent less than average. Prices received by farmers for watermelons opened the season at high levels as usual, but quickly dropped to levels moderately lower than last year. The drop reflected the larger supplies available.

On the average, the above 6 crops have provided more than 80 percent of the summer commercial tonnage for fresh market shipment. However, production estimates have been made on 13 other summer truck crops.

Current estimates indicate production this summer is within 2 percent of last summer for 5 crops: lima beans, snap beans, cauliflower, cucumbers and sweet corn. Carrots are estimated at 6 percent and spinach 5 percent more than last summer.

Smaller crops this summer are estimated for the other 6 crops. Compared with the 1949 summer crops, green peppers are down 4; beets and Honey Dew melons, each 9 percent; eggplant, 12 percent; and celery and green peas, down 23 percent. The major reductions are due primarily to smaller acreages, which in the case of beets and green peas is a continuation of recent trends.

Prices received by farmers this summer for these crops will average higher than those received last summer unless locally grown supplies (not estimated) offset the reduced supplies for shipments. Prices received for green peas probably will not reflect fully the reduced supplies, since a significant part of the market apparently has been captured by frozen peas.

TRUCK CROPS FOR PROCESSING

Reduced Acreage Planted For Processing This Year

The reduced acreage of truck crops planted this year will result in a slightly smaller tonnage produced for commercial processing than last year, unless yields increase. Acreage planted in 1950 to 10 of these crops totals 6 percent less than in 1949, and 11 percent less than the 1939-48 average. Most of the reduction occurred in acreage of sweet corn for canning and freezing as processors made adjustments in line with their stock position at planting time. Of the 10 crops, planted acreages are smaller this year only for lima beans, sweet corn, pickling cucumbers and probably spinach. 1/

Generally, Prices Sustained

With few exceptions, prices received by farmers this year for truck crops grown for commercial canning and freezing are expected to average about as high as in 1949 but not as high as their war or post-war peaks. This forecast is based on the price-implications of indicated planted acreages, on the current canned vegetable wholesale stocks' picture, and on the assumption that processors' demand during the period when they are acquiring some of their supplies from the open market will strengthen on the basis of the international situation.

Prospects by Crops

As of July 21, production of green peas for canning and freezing was indicated to be 13 percent larger than the 1949 crop and 4 percent larger than the 10-year average. Both acreage and yield are above last year and above average.

1/ Estimates of processing spinach acreage for fall harvest not yet available.

Indicated production of snap beans for processing is 9 percent smaller than last year's crop, but 16 percent larger than the 10-year average. Acreage is up slightly but yields average lower this year.

Production of spinach for commercial processing has been estimated in the winter and spring harvest areas as 60,200 tons, considerably smaller than last year's crop of 73,080 tons but larger than the average of 58,800 tons. The fall-harvested portion will be estimated in November.

Acreage of tomatoes planted for processing is 6 percent larger than last year, but 27 percent below the 10-year average. Acreage might have been somewhat larger, as indicated by farmers' intentions, if it had not been for a late wet spring in Indiana.

Other increases in processing crop acreage over last are indicated for: Pimientos (in Georgia) 25 percent; canning beets 6 percent; and kraut cabbage under contract 6 percent. 1/ On the other hand, decreases are indicated for: Lima beans, 13 percent; cucumbers for pickles, 15 percent; and sweet corn, 23 percent. Acreage of these processing crops are well above the 10-year average for all except snap beans, sweet corn, spinach, and tomatoes. The pimiento acreage planted is a new record. 2/

CANNED VEGETABLES

1950 Commercial Pack

Probably Will Be Close to That of 1949

Commercial canning of vegetables 3/ is expected to remain on about as large a scale in 1950 as in 1949 for most items. Major reductions in pack seem likely only for sweet corn, snap beans, and pickles (cucumbers) including bulk. Substantial increases seem probable for canned green peas, tomato juice, and tomato products generally, and pimientos.

Total Stocks of Major Items

Lower This July 1 Than Last

Combined packer and distributor stocks of the 5 major canned vegetable items 4/ this June 1 were slightly lower than a year earlier. Stocks of peas were considerably lower. July 1 stocks of canned green

1/ There will be additional acreage of cabbage used for kraut, but not under contract.

2/ Planted acreage of green peas is below average, but harvested acreage is above average.

3/ Data compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from various sources include asparagus, green lima beans, snap beans, beets, carrots, corn, mixed vegetables, peas, pumpkin and squash, spinach, other leafy greens, kraut (including bulk), pimientos, sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, tomato pulp, tomato juice (including vegetable combinations), tomato sauce, tomato paste, catsup, and chili sauce, pickles (including bulk), and potatoes.

4/ Corn, tomatoes, tomato juice, green peas, and snap beans.

beans and of sweet corn are considerably larger than a year ago, but tomatoes and tomato juice are considerably smaller. Packers' stocks of most other tomato products such as catsup, chili sauce, tomato sauce, pulp and puree, are smaller than a year earlier.

Consumption Rate Continues High

The rapid movement of most canned vegetables from wholesale stocks into retail channels indicates that consumption is probably continuing at least as high as the 1949 rate when a little more than 38 pounds per capita (processed weight basis) was consumed. The long-time upward trend in consumption per person of canned vegetables is expected to continue for some years, with occasional set-backs, of course. A peak of 46.5 pounds per person was consumed in 1946, after which there was a decline to a little under 37 pounds in 1948. Prices for canned vegetables in general are expected to remain strong through 1950.

FROZEN VEGETABLES

Stocks Large

Stocks of frozen vegetables in storage this July 1 are about 7 percent larger than a year earlier and 28 percent larger than the 1945-49 average for this date. The pack of frozen vegetables last year was a record but movement out of storage into commercial retail channels has been rapid. The total holdings increased in June, but by less than the usual amount. Compared to a year earlier, stocks of all frozen vegetables are higher, except for green peas, stocks of which are about one-third lower than on July 1, 1949 and 7 percent below the recent 5-year average for that date.

Consumption Continues High

The consumption of frozen vegetables, sustained by the continued high level of employment and consumer income, is expected to continue at a record rate through 1950. Frozen green peas continue as the most popular item, but frozen green lima beans are gaining rapidly.

The pack of frozen vegetables in 1950 is expected to be large but it is not yet clear whether it will equal last year's record.

POTATOES

Forecasted 1950 Crop

Slightly Smaller Than 1949 Crop

The July 1 forecast of the 1950 potato crop placed the probable production at 390,431,000 bushels, about 3 percent smaller than both the past year and the 1939-48 average. Acreage planted is at the lowest point since 1876 and acreage harvested is expected to be nearly one-third below the 10-year average. However, yields are expected to continue at the high levels of recent years.

The reduced acreage this year is the result of 3 major factors. Commercial acreage allotments were reduced in the attempt to bring production in line with declining requirements. Some difficulties were experienced in marketing the 1949 crop even with large scale support in operation. Also there has been a further reduction in acreage of potatoes grown for home consumption.

Crop Reduction Mostly
In Late States

The 1950 crop indicated for the 12 early potato States, including the early crop in California, was 4 percent larger than in 1949 and 8 percent larger than average. Largely because of an increase of 13 percent in California's acreage, the total acreage in the early group of States increased 1 percent over last year.

The crop in the 8 intermediate States is expected to total about one-tenth larger than the 1949 crop but 7 percent smaller than the 1939-48 average. Most of the increase in this year's crop comes from New Jersey, where prospective yields this year are record high in contrast to the low yield of 1949. The crop also increased sharply, though on a smaller scale of course, in Delaware, where there has been a further expansion in acreage in the high-yielding commercial acreage in Kent County.

In the 29 late States, the 1950 crop indicated by July 1 conditions is 5 percent below the 1949 crop and about the same degree below average. Total acreage is down slightly in these States, but yield is up a little. Compared with 1949, by areas, the 1950 late crop is indicated to be 7.1 million bushels smaller in the 3 Eastern surplus late States, 7.5 million bushels smaller in the 5 Central surplus late States, one million bushels smaller in the 10 Western surplus late States, and one million bushels smaller in the 11 other late States.

Support Slightly Lower
On 1950 Crop

Because parity for potatoes is slightly lower this year, the level of support prices is slightly lower. The schedule of support prices is intended to reflect an average of \$1.01 per bushel to farmers, which is 60 percent of parity. The comparable support price for the 1949 crop was \$1.10 per bushel.

The schedule of support prices provides as usual for seasonal variation, and for differentials between various States. For any one shipping point and month, one support price is provided which applies equally to U. S. No. 1, U. S. Commercial and U. S. No. 2 potatoes, all of which must be 2 inches or larger in diameter, but a lower support price applies to U. S. No. 1 Size B (1-1/2 to 2 inches in diameter).

Support will not be given in those areas in which farmers have considered and rejected a proposed marketing agreement and order program. At the present time, growers have rejected proposed agreements in California (except Siskiyou and Modoc Counties), on Long Island (New York State); in the commercial area of Delaware and Maryland, and in Central Nebraska.

Support Program Active
Again This Year

Though the 1950 crop is indicated to be slightly smaller than the 1949 crop - from which the Government was required to remove some 75 million bushels of merchantable grades - it is much in excess of domestic demand at support prices. Purchases of the 1950 crop for price support have been heavier to date than during 1949. Through July 25, 1950, support purchases of this crop totaled 5,630,000 bushels, compared with 3,684,000 bushels a year earlier. The fact that purchases are ahead of last year by less than the difference in production in the early and intermediate States, gives some reason to hope that consumption this year is running at least equal to last year. Since the crop is smaller than last year in the late States, the surplus for the 1950 crop may fall below last year by more than the difference in size of the crops.

Question of Support
For Potatoes in 1951

Public Law 471 of the 81st Congress provides that: "For the crop year of 1951 and thereafter, no price support shall be made available for any Irish potatoes unless marketing quotas are in effect with respect to such potatoes." Present legislation does not provide for marketing quotas on potatoes.

SWEETPOTATOES

Larger Crop, Lower Prices
Expected This Year

A further increase of 8 percent over 1949 in sweetpotato acreage this year, is responsible for the prospect that the crop will be about 57.9 million bushels, 7 percent larger than the 1949 crop, but 6 percent below average. The major increases in acreage occurred in States and areas producing for sale. Hence, the quantity available for market may be somewhat larger than indicated by the relative size of the crop.

Although demand for sweetpotatoes continues strong, the larger supply is expected to result in somewhat lower prices to growers than the average of \$2.13 per bushel received for the 1949 crop.

Consumption to Increase
Over Last Year

On the basis of the July 1 crop forecast for sweetpotatoes, it is estimated that retail prices for sweetpotatoes will be moderately lower for the 1950 crop than for the 1949 crop, and that per capita consumption probably will increase from 13.9 to about 14.3 pounds per person. However, consumption will still be far below the 1935-39 average of 21 pounds.

Marketings of 1949
Crop Lagging

Normally, the old crop of sweetpotatoes would be out of the way by this time. However, a considerable number of growers held 1949 crop sweetpotatoes past the usual marketing season. This has depressed the market for the earliest sweetpotatoes from the new crop. No formal price support program is available for sweetpotatoes this year.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Near-Average Crop
In Prospect

July 1 crop conditions pointed to a dry bean crop this year of about 17.2 million bags (100 pounds each, uncleaned). This would be about 20 percent smaller than last year's record crop but only slightly below the 1939-48 average of 17.4 million bags. Average yields are indicated to be not quite as high as last year, but the reduction in prospective production is primarily due to the 14 percent reduction in acreage. The current planted acreage is the lowest since 1923, except for 1932.

California total bean production is indicated 11 percent smaller than in 1949. Prospects for Standard Limas are down 23 percent, while those for Baby Limas are only 11 percent below last year. Acreages of Blackeyes, Small Reds, and Garbanzos are up from last year, but reductions are shown for Small Whites, Pinks and Pintos.

Production in Michigan, where Pea beans are the leading kind grown is indicated to be down more than one-fourth from last year, but about equal to the 1939-48 average. Prospective production in Idaho, where Great Northern beans are the principal variety, is down 18 percent from last year, but a trifle over the 10-year average. In Colorado, leading producer of Pintos, production is expected to be down almost one-third from the 1949 crop, and 10 percent below average. In New York State, where Red Kidney and Pea beans are important varieties, prospective production is down only 4 percent from last year, and is 20 percent above the 10-year average.

Large Stocks; Supported Prices

Very large stocks of dry beans from former crops will remain in Government hands as the 1950 crop begins to move off farms. Stocks probably will total more than half of an average year's crop, and 4 or 5 times as much as usually has been considered adequate for normal commercial stocks.

Acreage allotments became a mandatory prerequisite to price support for dry beans in 1950 for the first time. For those farmers who observed their acreage allotments, prices for eligible varieties and grades of dry beans this year will be supported at about 75 percent of parity or an average of about \$6.30 per cwt., thresher-run basis. Support on the 1949 crop, at about 80 percent of parity, averaged about 25 cents per cwt., higher.

In view of the large carry-over stocks, prices to farmers for 1950 crop dry beans probably will remain near support levels again this season.

DRY FIELD PEASSmall Crop,
But Adequate Supplies

Because of a sharp reduction in acreage, the prospective crop of dry peas is estimated at only 2.8 million bags (100 pounds each, uncleaned), despite yields averaging fully one-third larger per acre than last year. The prospective crop is 14 percent smaller than the 1949 crop and less than one-half the 10-year average production.

Several factors contributed to the reduction in acreage this year. In the Pacific Northwest, a cold, wet, spring hampered planting operations. In Idaho and Washington, some farmers shifted from dry peas to Austrian winter peas because of a better price outlook.

In Oregon and California, a smaller acreage was contracted for seed peas (wrinkled) than last year. There is no support program for 1950 crop dry field peas. Support on the 1949 crop was at 60 percent of parity.

Although this promises to be the smallest crop since 1940, supplies are expected to be adequate for domestic demand, and no unusual foreign demand has appeared.

Prices received by farmers for the 1950 crop of dry peas probably will average not much higher than those received for the 1949 crop.

NOTE: Special feature in this issue: Supply and utilization of Dry Peas, by crop years, 1935-49. (See table number 14.)

Table 1.- Truck crops for fresh market: Reported commercial acreage and production, average 1939-48, annual 1949, and indicated 1950

Seasonal group and crop	Acreage				Production (equivalent tons 1/			
	Average	1949	Indicated 1950		Average	1949	Indicated 1950	
	1939-48		Amount	Percent- age of	1939-48		Amount	Percent- age of
	2/				2/			
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent
WINTER 3/	273,360	288,350	305,300	106	1,256,400	1,423,600	1,548,400	109
SPRING 4/	617,600	611,360	637,120	104	1,757,400	2,056,600	2,049,000	100
SUMMER 5/								
Lima beans	8,830	7,800	6,900	88	12,300	11,000	11,000	100
Snap beans	46,270	44,350	42,800	97	81,000	76,300	76,400	100
Beets	2,720	2,400	2,300	96	21,000	20,400	18,500	91
Cabbage 3/	32,530	30,480	31,890	105	240,400	221,700	243,600	110
Cantaloups	89,000	85,290	90,080	106	6/245,300	6/265,900	6/266,300	100
Carrots	6,420	5,520	5,700	103	56,800	48,200	51,600	106
Cauliflower	7,370	6,400	6,350	99	40,200	36,800	36,000	98
Calery	5,310	5,530	4,650	84	75,900	107,000	82,200	77
Sweet corn	59,740	70,500	66,500	94	104,100	119,500	121,700	102
Cucumbers	15,860	17,250	16,680	97	50,600	55,400	55,100	99
Eggplant	2,060	2,000	1,760	88	7,400	8,000	7,000	88
Honey Balls	240	---	---	---	1,100	---	---	---
Honey Dews	10,500	9,550	8,850	93	45,600	44,400	40,200	91
Lettuce	29,860	35,000	39,000	111	215,400	283,500	289,800	102
Onions	69,380	69,160	71,770	104	1/51,100	1/43,600	1/42,100	97
Green peas	18,640	8,000	6,200	78	27,800	11,300	9,100	77
Green peppers	15,250	18,250	17,900	98	39,600	49,900	47,800	96
Spinach	5,470	4,750	4,600	97	17,000	13,900	14,600	105
Tomatoes	89,500	85,330	80,450	94	373,400	368,200	340,100	92
Watermelons	211,330	217,150	226,970	105	718,100	715,400	745,400	104
Total summer to date:								
Acreage and production ..	647,800	648,990	652,550	101	2,423,900	2,500,900	2,497,900	100
Total summer	726,270	724,710	731,350	101	3,195,600	3,273,600	---	---
FALL								
Early:			Prospective					
Cabbage 3/								
Domestic	29,530	30,850	33,100	107	---	---	---	---
Danish	31,620	29,600	30,900	104	---	---	---	---
Tomatoes	16,980	17,600	19,000	108	---	---	---	---
Late:								
Cabbage 3/	5,350	6,700	6,200	93	---	---	---	---
Total fall to date	83,520	84,750	89,200	105	---	---	---	---
Total fall	260,120	268,280	---	---	1,610,900	1,749,100	---	---
Reported to date for 1950 with comparisons 4/								
Acreage	1,700,750	1,709,170	1,762,970	---	---	---	---	---
Acreage and production ..	1,533,760	1,548,700	1,594,970	103	5,437,700	5,981,100	6,095,300	102
GRAND ANNUAL TOTAL 4/ ...	1,577,340	1,592,700	---	---	7,820,300	8,502,900	---	---

1/ Equivalent tons based on approximate net weight of unit in which reported.

2/ For seasonal groups and annual totals, averages are of the yearly totals, not the sum of the crop averages.

3/ Includes cabbage used for sauerkraut.

4/ Includes asparagus used for processing and cabbage for sauerkraut.

5/ Includes crops for which seasonal sub-group estimates (early, mid-, and late) are not made.

6/ Cantaloup production for early and mid-summer only; late summer included in acreage but not in production.

7/ Onion production for early summer only. late summer included in acreage but not in production.

Table 2.- Truck crops, potatoes, and sweetpotatoes: Carlot (rail and boat) shipments from originating points in the United States, indicated periods in 1950, with comparisons 1/

Commodity	1949				1950 (preliminary)			
	Month			Week	Month			Week
	April	May	June	ended	April	May	June	ended
	Cars	Cars	Cars	July 16	Cars	Cars	Cars	July 15
Asparagus	897	43	25	---	1,259	101	21	---
Beans, snap and								
lima	666	454	192	---	563	470	216	---
Beets	93	46	---	---	76	37	6	---
Broccoli	123	56	38	4	149	80	12	3
Cabbage	3,386	1,972	421	147	2,661	2,308	633	12
Cantaloups	---	148	9,606	1,849	1	2,452	8,620	1,605
Carrots	2,268	2,988	2,119	457	2,828	3,020	2,344	523
Casaba melons	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
Cauliflower	596	467	153	17	483	319	121	14
Celery	2,601	2,859	1,754	268	2,434	3,244	1,971	332
Corn, green	409	1,637	1,379	31	722	1,510	1,482	54
Cucumbers	240	676	455	12	33	353	557	10
Eggplant	5	26	15	---	---	17	23	---
Escarole	151	120	---	---	130	77	---	---
Greens, excluding								
spinach	100	10	---	---	131	31	1	---
Honey Ball melons :	---	1	285	---	---	63	171	---
Honey Dew melons .:	---	---	288	287	---	16	603	228
Lettuce and								
romaine	8,344	7,754	5,023	1,469	7,421	8,698	5,140	1,119
Mixed melons	---	2	173	5	---	44	139	9
Mixed vegetables .:	2,140	1,329	1,262	507	2,420	1,750	1,575	414
Onions	1,823	3,899	2,820	285	2,984	3,724	3,009	417
Peas, green	362	536	215	70	308	414	115	38
Peppers, green ...:	283	328	323	24	293	513	310	18
Persian melons ...:	---	---	15	---	---	---	21	16
Spinach	198	18	16	24	169	44	3	15
Tomatoes	2,215	4,881	5,185	265	2,262	4,462	2,404	252
Turnips and								
rutabagas	4	11	17	2	12	4	14	1
Watermelons	104	3,743	12,444	1,796	31	1,384	12,671	2,473
Total of above :	27,008	34,004	44,223	7,519	27,370	35,135	42,182	7,556
Potatoes:								
Early	6,016	18,112	22,162	1,635	5,337	15,329	21,612	1,867
Intermediate ...:	---	---	1,999	382	---	---	1,141	494
Late, surplus ..:	20,273	4,925	89	638	19,875	8,659	1,239	124
Late, other:	13	1	13	31	39	7	96	274
Total potatoes:	26,302	23,038	24,263	2,686	25,251	23,995	24,088	2,759
Sweetpotatoes:	113	29	37	34	269	223	129	19
Grand total .:	53,423	57,071	68,523	10,239	52,890	59,353	66,399	10,334

1/ Does not include shipments by motortruck. Includes Government purchases.
Compiled from reports of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 3.- Truck crops: Unweighted average wholesale price at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), indicated periods 1949 and 1950

Market and commodity	Unit	1949		1950			
		Month	Week	Month		Week	
		June	ended	April	May	June	ended
		July 16:				July 15	
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York							
Asparagus, med., N.J.	Pyramid crate	2.36	---	---	4.66	3.30	3.38
Asparagus, med., Pa.	Pyramid crate	3.97	---	---	5.10	3.51	---
Asparagus, select and extra fancy, Calif.	Pyramid crate	---	---	6.31	---	---	---
Beans, lima, Florida	Bushel	1/3.43	2/2.22	4.00	4.34	1/3.48	2/4.91
Beans, snap, green:							
Eastern	Bushel	2.15	3.85	---	---	2.35	2.75
Southern	Bushel	2.72	---	4.12	4.40	2.07	---
Beets, bunched, eastern	1-3/5 bu. box	1.06	.96	3/3.03	3/2.36	1.53	.75
Beets, topped, eastern	Bushel	1.10	1.20	.72	---	1.89	1.50
Beets, bunched, Texas	1/2 L.A. crt.	---	---	2.64	4/2.58	---	---
Beets, topped, Texas	50-lb. sack	---	---	1.94	2.23	---	---
Broccoli, Pennsylvania	4/5 bu. box	1.60	1.75	---	---	1.85	1.92
Broccoli, western	Pony crate	7.39	6.06	6.97	8.50	7.02	---
Cabbage, domestic, N.J.	50-lb. sack	.92	2.02	---	---	.98	.64
Cabbage, domestic,							
Florida, Georgia	1-3/4 bu. box	---	---	1.81	2.03	---	---
N. C., S.C., and Va.	1-3/4 bu. box	1.20	---	---	1.57	1.27	---
Cantaloups, Calif.	Jumbo crt.	9.46	5.65	---	11.75	6.37	6.00
Carrots, bchd., western	L. A. crate	5.31	5.50	4.82	4.99	5.09	6.00
Carrots, topped, Texas	Bushel	2.58	2.75	2/1.90	2.38	4/2.1.85	---
Cauliflower, eastern	1-3/5 bu. box	1.15	---	---	---	1.16	---
Cauliflower, western	Pony crate	---	---	3.27	3.89	3.02	3.50
Celery, G. Heart, N.J.	1/2 crate	3.26	2.08	---	---	3.94	1.82
Celery, G. Heart, Fla.	16-inch crt.	3.26	---	3.98	4.27	5.44	---
Celery, Pascal, Calif.	Nailed crt.	4.90	4.78	4.36	4.77	4.75	5.80
Corn, sweet, yellow,							
Florida	Wire-bnd. crate	4.48	3.62	4.15	3.68	2.90	3.88
Cucumbers, southern	Bushel	2.58	2/2.75	10.38	7.08	3.18	2/2.75
Eggplant, Florida	Bushel	2.49	3.12	3.56	2.80	2.44	3.75
Honey Dew melons, Cal.	Jumbo crate	---	4.02	---	---	5.07	3.42
Lettuce, Iceberg,							
western	L. A. crate	4.93	6.35	5.83	7.50	5.12	5.35
Lettuce, Big Boston,							
New Jersey	E. crate	.48	---	---	2.22	.96	.62
Onions, yellow,							
Bermuda, Texas	50-lb. sack	3.10	---	2.01	2.25	2.86	---
Onions, Babosa, Calif.	50-lb. sack	2.63	---	---	2.83	2.05	2.12
Onions, yellow, N.Y.	50-lb. sack	1.09	5/1.52	1.04	1.05	1.27	5/2.08
Peas, green, eastern	Bushel	2.13	---	---	---	2.82	---
Peas, green, western	Bushel	3.67	4.88	3.51	3.69	3.58	3.62
Peppers, green, Fla.	Bushel	4.48	5/1.78	2.75	2.40	3.60	5/2.03
Spinach, eastern	Bushel	.82	1.69	6/1.53	1.07	.78	1.88
Tomatoes, Texas 7/	Lug 6 x 7	2.77	2.31	4.14	3.34	5.24	4.88
Tomatoes, eastern	12-qt. basket	---	1.58	---	---	---	3.05

- Continued

Table 3- Truck crops: Unweighted average wholesale price at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), indicated periods 1949 and 1950 (Continued)

Market and commodity	Unit	1949		1950			
		Month	Week	Month		Week	
		June	ended	April	May	June	ended
		: July 16:				: July 15	
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Chicago							
Asparagus, fancy,							
Illinois.....	Pyramid crate	2.97	---	---	3.45	3.10	---
Asparagus, select and							
extra fancy, Calif. ..	Pyramid crate	---	---	6.58	---	---	---
Beans, snap, green, Ill:	Bushel	3.44	2.67	---	---	3.01	3.70
Beans, snap, green							
southern	Bushel	3.38	3.62	4.32	4.35	2.74	---
Beets, bunched, Texas :	1/2 L.A. crate:	---	---	2.32	1.92	---	---
Beets, bunched, Mo. ...:	2-3 doz. L. A.:						
	crate	2.32	---	---	---	3.02	8/1.17
Broccoli, western	Pony crate	5.30	3.62	6.18	6.89	6.17	5.15
Cabbage, domestic	50-lb. sack	1.12	.86	1.52	1.65	1.26	1.37
Cantaloups, Arizona ...	Jumbo crate	7.91	5.15	---	---	6.23	5.72
Cantaloups, California:	Jumbo crate	8.61	5.28	---	9/11.71	6.13	5.33
Carrots, bchd., western:	L.A. crate	4.26	4.80	4.13	4.08	4.39	4.85
Carrots, topped, Calif.:	50-lb. sack	2.26	---	---	2.04	2.07	---
Carrots, topped, Ill. :	50-lb. sack	---	---	1.55	1.25	---	---
Cauliflower, western ..	Pony crate	2.69	3.00	2.95	3.55	2.90	2.80
Celery, G.Heart, Mich.:	1/2 crate	---	1.52	---	---	---	2.02
Celery, G.Heart, Fla. ..	16-inch crate:	3.45	---	3.89	4.74	5.82	---
Celery, Pascal, Calif. :	16-inch crate:	4.41	4.45	4.14	4.58	4.65	5.18
Corn, sweet, yel., Tex.:	1/2-bu. sack	2.06	---	3.06	2.22	2.05	---
Corn, sweet, yel., Fla.:	Wire-bnd. crate:	---	---	4.08	3.29	2.78	---
Cucumbers, Illinois ...	Bushel	3.40	2.62	---	---	4/4.12	3.42
Cucumbers, Southern ...	Bushel	3.46	---	10.76	7.55	3.15	4.00
Eggplant, Florida	Bushel	2.40	10/2.79	3.05	3.07	2.17	10/2.72
Honey Dew melons, Cal.:	Jumbo crate	4/4.81	4.25	---	---	4.77	3.38
Lettuce, Iceberg,							
western	L. A. crate	4.17	5.45	5.28	5.92	4.48	3.70
Lettuce, leaf, hothouse:	10-lb. basket:	---	---	1.98	2.28	---	---
Lettuce, leaf, Ill. ...	Bushel	.52	1.02	---	---	.75	.66
Onions, yellow, Bermuda:	50-lb. sack	2.73	---	1.84	1.96	2.53	2.67
Onions, crystal white :							
wax	50-lb. sack	3.24	---	3.13	1.94	11/2.77	---
Onions, Pabosa, Calif.:	50-lb. sack	2.28	12/2.00	---	2.45	1.76	1.90
Onions, yellow, midw. :	50-lb. sack	---	1.46	.70	---	13/2.47	---
Peas, green, western ..	Bushel	3.64	4.28	3.24	3.58	3.50	3.10
Peppers, green,							
southern	Bushel	3.74	14/2.52	3.39	2.82	3.42	14/2.75
Peppers, green, Ill. ..	Bushel	---	2.85	---	---	---	3.32
Spinach, flat type, Ill:	Bushel	.81	1.81	15/1.87	1.96	1.22	.95
Tomatoes, Texas	Lug 6 x 7	2.94	1.81	4/4.14	2.93	5.13	4.56
Tomatoes, Missouri ...	20-lb. basket:	---	2.08	---	---	---	4.02
Tomatoes, hothouse ...	8-lb. basket	1.91	1.00	3.45	2.42	2.74	2.38

1/ Southern. 2/ Eastern. 3/ South Carolina. 4/ Less than 10 quotations.
 5/ New Jersey. 6/ Virginia. 7/ Auction sales. 8/ Illinois. 9/ Mexico.
 10/ Louisiana. 11/ Arizona. 12/ Yellow. 13/ California. 14/ Tennessee.
 15/ Texas. Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 4.- Truck crops for processing: Planted acreage and estimated production, average 1939-48, annual 1949, and indicated 1950

Commodity	Planted acreage				Production		
	Average	1949	Prelim-	1950 as	Average	1949	Indi-
	1939-48		inary	percentage	1939-48		cated
	Acres	Acres	1950	of 1949	Tons	Tons	Tons
Asparagus, (17 States) 1/	1,73,940	88,380	---	---	1,91,310	112,750	---
Beans, green, 2/	69,080	108,520	94,820	87	39,270	87,170	---
Beans, snap 3/	117,440	115,080	116,040	101	185,930	238,200	216,100
Beets 4/	16,100	18,790	19,990	106	118,620	147,640	---
Cabbage for kraut 5/	19,370	18,670	---	---	170,790	169,400	---
Contracted 6/	9,740	10,250	10,830	106	79,390	83,200	---
Open market 7/	9,630	8,420	---	---	91,400	86,200	---
Corn, sweet 8/	475,540	481,490	369,880	77	1,075,200	1,407,900	---
Cucumbers for pickles 9/	116,540	146,870	124,920	85	189,790	283,970	---
Peas, green 2/	431,440	406,340	430,600	105	387,550	356,120	403,650
Pimientos, Ga. 3/	12,770	24,500	31,000	127	12,910	23,770	---
Spinach 3/	23,550	27,560	22,510	82	58,800	73,080	60,200
Tomatoes 4/	521,090	356,840	379,150	106	2,831,470	2,530,900	---
Total 4/	1,876,860	1,793,040	---	---	5,161,640	5,430,900	---

1/ 1939-47 average.

2/ Production reported on shelled basis.

3/ Winter and spring only.

4/ Excluding acreage and production of fall-crop spinach in 4 States not reported until December.

NOTE: All data subject to addition and revision in later monthly reports.

Table 5.- United States average prices received by farmers for important field crops, July 15, 1950, with comparisons

Commodity and unit	5-year average		July	May	June	July
	Aug. 1909	Jan. 1935	15,	15,	15,	15,
	to July	to Dec.	1949	1950	1950	1950
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Potatoes, per bushel 1/	0.697	0.717	1.51	1.28	1.27	1.27
Sweet potatoes, per bushel 2/	.878	.807	2.83	2.28	2.11	2.08
Beans, dry, edible, per cwt. 3/	3.37	3.52	7.96	6.94	7.00	7.07
Peas, dry, field, per cwt. 4/	---	1/1.40	3.02	2.83	2.73	2.79

1/ January 1938 to December 1939 average.

Table 6.- Vegetables, canned: Canneries¹ and wholesale distributors' stocks, indicated months 1950, with comparisons

Commodity	Year	Stocks								
		Canners			Wholesale distributors			Total		
		May 1	June 1	July 1	May 1	June 1	July 1	May 1	June 1	July 1
		actual	actual	actual	actual	actual	actual	actual	actual	actual
		cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases
5 major items										
Beans, snap	1949:	937	573	329	N.A.	2,427	N.A.	N.A.	3,000	N.A.
Beans, snap	1950:	3,198	2,328	1,620	3,609	3,396	3,561	6,807	5,724	5,181
Corn	1949:	7,957	6,245	4,956	N.A.	6,862	N.A.	N.A.	13,107	N.A.
Corn	1950:	12,485	10,078	8,294	6,760	6,442	6,856	19,245	16,520	15,150
Peas, green	1949:	6,376	4,985	N.A.	N.A.	5,438	N.A.	N.A.	10,423	N.A.
Peas, green	1950:	3,268	2,141	N.A.	5,213	4,430	4,150	8,481	6,571	N.A.
Tomatoes	1949:	4,736	3,632	2,719	N.A.	4,038	N.A.	N.A.	7,670	N.A.
Tomatoes	1950:	3,540	2,600	1,868	4,449	4,053	4,027	7,989	6,653	5,895
Tomato juice 1/ ..	1949:	9,464	7,630	5,741	N.A.	2,630	N.A.	N.A.	10,260	N.A.
Tomato juice 1/ ..	1950:	6,835	5,032	3,004	3,129	2,925	2,975	9,964	7,957	5,979
Total 5 major items										
	1949:	29,470	23,065	N.A.	N.A.	21,395	N.A.	N.A.	44,460	N.A.
Total 5 major items										
	1950:	29,326	22,179	N.A.	23,160	21,246	21,569	52,486	43,425	N.A.
Minor items										
Asparagus	1949:	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	760	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Asparagus	1950:	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,539	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Beans, lima	1949:	241	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	948	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Beans, lima	1950:	1,768	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,456	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Beets	1949:	262	N.A.	65	N.A.	752	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Beets	1950:	1,545	N.A.	830	N.A.	N.A.	1,512	N.A.	N.A.	2,342
Carrots	1949:	828	N.A.	719	N.A.	511	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Carrots	1950:	735	N.A.	529	N.A.	N.A.	559	N.A.	N.A.	1,088
Pumpkin and squash	1949:	N.A.	N.A.	1,047	N.A.	659	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Pumpkin and squash	1950:	N.A.	N.A.	123	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Tomato catsup and chili sauce	1949:	N.A.	N.A.	7,383	N.A.	2,463	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Tomato catsup and chili sauce	1950:	N.A.	N.A.	2,796	N.A.	N.A.	2,458	N.A.	N.A.	5,254
Tomato paste ...	1949:	N.A.	1/812	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Tomato paste ...	1950:	N.A.	1/682	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Tomato pulp and puree	1949:	N.A.	1/411	N.A.	N.A.	902	N.A.	N.A.	2/1,313	N.A.
Tomato pulp and puree	1950:	N.A.	1/212	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Tomato sauce 3/	1949:	N.A.	1/1,450	N.A.	N.A.	782	N.A.	N.A.	2/2,232	N.A.
Tomato sauce 3/	1950:	N.A.	1/745	1/448	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

1/ California only. From reports of Canneries League of California.

2/ Includes canners stocks for California only.

3/ Including hot sauce.

N.A. = Not Available.

Pack data for 1948 and 1949 published in April 1950 issue of The Vegetable Situation.

Table 7.- Frozen vegetables: Cold-storage holdings, July 1, 1950,
with comparisons 1/

Commodity	1949			1950			July 1-
	May 1	June 1	July 1	May 1	June 1	July 1	average
	(prel.)	(prel.)	(prel.)	(prel.)	(prel.)	(prel.)	1945-49
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Asparagus	4,534	8,982	11,339	3,007	6,845	12,444	15,948
Beans, lima	34,000	30,559	26,689	39,372	33,987	29,090	11,499
Beans, snap	12,113	10,660	9,199	19,268	17,122	15,072	7,360
Broccoli	10,075	12,141	11,954	18,375	16,987	15,361	10,438
Brussels sprouts	3,701	2,833	2,448	9,025	8,488	7,538	3,076
Cauliflower	6,977	6,277	5,760	10,176	8,805	8,444	4,743
Corn, sweet	11,681	9,418	8,235	20,100	17,832	15,292	10,879
Peas, green	51,277	46,739	85,234	42,472	35,793	57,370	61,727
Pumpkin and squash ..	3,405	2,983	2,616	5,606	5,096	4,391	4,830
Spinach	16,138	21,952	25,632	26,546	26,579	31,579	21,486
All other vegetables :	37,765	34,277	30,409	48,045	43,585	39,084	31,906
Total	191,666	186,821	219,515	241,992	221,119	235,665	183,892

1/ Pack data for 1948 and 1949 published in April 1950, issue of The Vegetable Situation.

Compiled from reports of Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 8.- Potatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1939-48,
annual 1949, and indicated 1950

Group and States	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	harvest	Average	1949	Indi- cated	Average	1949	Indi- cated
	Average: 1939-48:	1949	1950	Average: 1939-48:	1949	1950	Average: 1939-48:	1949	1950
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	bushels	bushels	bushels
Early									
12 States	483	353	357	122	172	176	58,275	60,894	63,039
Intermediate									
8 States	252	183	178	131	149	170	32,512	27,301	30,297
Late, Surplus									
3 Eastern	511	382	345	212	306	318	107,161	116,868	109,760
5 Central	677	411	390	108	161	151	70,504	66,298	58,795
10 Western	466	427	422	220	251	252	102,401	107,035	106,019
18 States	1,655	1,220	1,157	172	238	237	280,126	290,201	274,574
Late, Other									
5 New England ..	60	43	39	173	210	218	10,412	9,050	8,496
5 Central	202	99	94	107	144	148	21,680	14,270	13,865
1 Southwestern :	4	3	2	80	82	80	279	246	160
11 States	264	145	135	126	163	167	32,370	23,566	22,521
Late, total									
29 States	1,919	1,365	1,291	166	230	230	312,497	313,767	297,095
37 late and intermediate :	2,172	1,548	1,469	162	220	223	345,009	341,068	327,392
Total, United States ..	2,654	1,901	1,826	155	211	214	403,284	401,962	390,431

NOTE: Data for Arizona are now included with the intermediate potato States, rather than with the late States as formerly. Data for all States are subject to revision in later monthly reports.

Table 9.- Potatoes: Unweighted average price per 100 pounds (except where otherwise noted) for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1, size A, when quoted) at shipping points and terminal markets, indicated periods, 1949 and 1950

Location and variety	1949		1950			
	Month	Week	Month		Week	
		ended			ended	
	June	July	April	May	June	July
		16				15
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>F.o.b. shipping points</u>						
Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas, Bliss						
Triumph (50-lb. sack) 1/			1.76			
Hastings section, Florida, Sebago 1/			3.50	2.89		
Kern County, California, Long White 1/	2.26		2.72	1.71	1.61	
Foley, Alabama, Bliss Triumph 1/				2.89		
Foley, Alabama, Sebago 1/				2.66		
Charleston, S. C., Sebago 1/					2.92	
Onley, Virginia, Cobbler	2.53	3.06			1.95	2.36
Washington, North Carolina, Cobbler 1/	2.60				1.96	
Phoenix, Arizona, Bliss Triumph 1/	3.53				2.30	
Arroostook County, Maine (old crop)			1.94	2.04		
Rochester, New York (old crop)			2.27			
Stevens Point, Wisconsin (old crop)			2.15			
Yakima, Washington 1/						
Triumph and Red Warba		2.05				2.38
<u>Terminal markets</u>						
<u>New York</u>						
Bliss Triumph, Florida (50-lb. sack)			2.67			
Sebago, Florida 1/			2.38	3.71		
Sebago, Southern 1/				4.00	3.66	
Long White, California 1/	4.77	4.68		4.03	4.00	4.18
Cobbler, North Carolina 3/	2.86				2.40	
Cobbler, Virginia 3/	2.96	3.29			2.45	2.92
Cobbler, Eastern 3/		3.22				2.92
Green Mountain and Katahdin, Maine (old crop)	5.19		2.78	2.83	3.19	
Russet Burbank, Idaho (old crop)			4.97	5.37		
<u>Chicago</u>						
Bliss Triumph, Florida (50-lb. sack) 1/			2.74			
Bliss Triumph, Alabama 1/				4.06		
Bliss Triumph, Arizona 1/	5.06				3.95	4.35
Bliss Triumph, California 1/	5.09	4.90			3.92	
Long White, California 1/	4.07	4.18		3.36	3.27	3.64
Russet Burbank, Idaho (old crop) 1/			4.17	4.27		
Red McClure, Colorado 1/			3.66			
Pontiac, Minnesota and North Dakota 1/			2.92			

- 1/ Washed stock,
 2/ Commercial grade,
 3/ Unwashed stock.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 10.- Sweetpotatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1939-48, annual 1949, and indicated 1950

Group and State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For		Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-		
	Average:	harvest:		1949	cated	1949	cated		
	1939-48:	1950		1939-48:	1950	1939-48:	1950		
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Central									
Atlantic 1/	55	50	53	130	135	143	7,132	6,738	7,582
Lower									
Atlantic 2/	230	181	199	89	98	96	20,564	17,686	19,138
South									
Atlantic 3/	369	289	308	85	95	93	31,356	27,530	28,602
North									
Central 4/	17	12	12	93	98	104	1,583	1,178	1,250
California .	11	10	12	106	110	110	1,151	1,100	1,320
TOTAL U. S.	683	542	584	91	100	99	61,786	54,232	57,892

1/ New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.

2/ North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

3/ Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

4/ Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas.

Table 11-- Sweetpotatoes: Unweighted average wholesale price per bushel for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted) at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1949 and 1950

		1949		1950	
Market and type		Month	Week	Month	Week
	June	ended July 16	April	May	June ended July 15
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
<u>New York</u>					
Golden type:					
New Jersey		---	---	2.88	2.76
Jersey type:					
New Jersey		3.77	3.80	2.76	2.73
Orange type:					
New Jersey		---	---	2.91	2.76
Porto Rican:					
Louisiana		---	---	---	---
North and South Carolina ..		6.18	---	3.52	3.47
Average, all varieties		4.61	3.80	3.06	3.04
<u>Chicago</u>					
Nancy Hall:					
Illinois		---	---	3.15	2.72
Porto Rican:					
Louisiana		---	4.95	3.40	2.86
Tennessee		6.08	---	3.12	2.84
Average, all varieties		6.01	5.04	3.27	2.81

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 12.- Beans, dry, edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1939-48, annual 1949, and indicated 1950

Group of States	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production 1/		
	Harvested	For	Average: 1939-48	Average:	Indi-	Average: 1939-48	Average:	Indi-	
	Average:	harvest:		1949	cated		1949	cated	
	1939-48:	1950		1939-48:	1950		1939-48:	1950	
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>bags</u>	<u>bags</u>	<u>bags</u>
Maine, New York:									
Michigan and									
Minnesota 2/	682	682	599	856	1,124	1,004	5,821	7,669	6,015
Nebr., Mont.,									
Idaho, Wyo.,									
Washington 3/	295	352	303	1,460	1,570	1,458	4,293	5,526	4,419
Colo., N. Mex.,									
Ariz., & Utah 4/	535	455	346	509	707	588	2,707	3,216	2,035
California:									
Standard lima:	89	92	71	1,313	1,635	1,700	1,162	1,504	1,207
Baby lima	67	88	78	1,465	1,580	1,600	985	1,390	1,248
Other 5/	198	183	174	1,202	1,229	1,300	2,399	2,249	2,262
TOTAL U. S.	1,866	1,852	1,571	932	1,164	1,094	17,367	21,554	17,186

1/ Bags of 100 pounds, uncleaned beans; includes beans for seed.

2/ Largely pea beans, but most important source also of Red Kidney, Yelloweye, and Cranberry.

3/ Largely Great Northern, but Idaho also is the most important source of Small Reds.

4/ Largely Pinto beans.

5/ Mostly Blackeye, Small White, and Pink.

Table 13.- Peas, dry, field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1939-48, annual 1949, and indicated 1950 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production 2/		
	Harvested	For	Average: 1939-48	Average:	Indi-	Average: 1939-48	Average:	Indi-	
	Average:	harvest:		1949	cated		1949	cated	
	1939-48:	1950		1939-48:	1950		1939-48:	1950	
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags	bags	bags
Minnesota	3/4	7	4	3/862	950	900	3/37	66	36
North Dakota ..	3/12	3	3	3/1,140	1,200	1,000	3/142	36	30
Montana	31	7	6	1,177	1,150	1,200	364	80	72
Idaho	132	85	55	1,230	1,080	1,350	1,679	918	742
Wyoming	3/2	2	2	3/1,130	1,000	1,200	3/24	20	24
Colorado	21	25	20	874	1,000	800	185	250	160
Washington	218	174	104	1,324	910	1,440	2,963	1,583	1,498
Oregon	25	15	12	1,358	700	1,300	334	105	156
California	3/20	17	9	3/982	1,230	1,100	3/198	209	99
United States ..	454	335	215	1,246	975	1,310	5,800	3,267	2,817

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

3/ Short-time average.

Table 14.- Peas, dry (cleaned basis): Supply and disposition, crop years, 1935-49

Crop year	Production	Beginning stocks	Imports	Total supply	Ending stocks	Used for seed	Exports: & shipments to	U. S. Military	Domestic disappearance	Per capita
	1/	2/	3/		2/	4/	5/	6/	Total	
	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	Pounds
1935:	2,972	135	130	3,237	900	1,564	87	---	686	0.5
1936:	2,484	900	106	3,490	1,035	1,567	164	---	724	.6
1937:	2,835	1,035	121	3,991	1,645	1,435	181	---	730	.6
1938:	1,472	1,645	76	3,193	980	1,309	170	---	734	.6
1939:	1,718	1,928	117	3,763	1,006	1,429	377	---	951	.7
1940:	2,017	1,006	133	3,156	311	1,656	225	---	964	.7
1941:	3,462	311	122	3,895	667	2,103	494	---	626	.5
1942:	6,756	667	97	7,520	2,784	2,874	1,008	150	704	.5
1943:	10,025	2,784	79	12,888	7/5,946	2,484	1,961	1,501	996	.8
1944:	8,020	7/5,946	120	14,086	7/2,695	2,477	3,082	4,839	993	.8
1945:	5,365	7/2,695	101	8,161	461	2,546	3,294	841	1,019	.8
1946:	8/6,171	461	54	6,686	762	2,116	1,178	1,525	1,105	.8
1947:	8/5,990	762	89	6,841	1,462	1,361	870	2,286	862	.6
1948:	3,262	1,462	91	4,815	1,253	1,280	621	558	1,103	.7
1949:										
9/:	2,973	1,253	---	---	---	---	---	---	10/1,148	10/.8

1/ Clean-out estimated through 1940; subsequent years are officially reported.

2/ Beginning 1939 data include dry pea vegetable seed stocks as of July 1.

Includes U.S.D.A. stocks at the beginning of the crop year as follows:

1942, 175,000 bags; 1943, 1,925,000 bags; 1944, 4,175,000 bags; 1945, 1,373,000 bags; 1949, 361,000 bags.

3/ Include dry peas, seed peas and lentils. Imports of lentils through 1941 are for the calendar year following the crop year indicated.

4/ Includes seed used for planting the dry and green crops. Seed saved for the green crop is estimated through 1940, thereafter, it is officially reported. An approximation of seed to plant the green crops through 1938 is based on estimated seeding rates per acre for planting the crops grown for commercial processing, for fresh market, for market gardens and for farm and urban gardens. Beginning 1939, seed figures are based on disappearance of dry pea vegetable seed as of July 1 and are derived from Bureau of Agricultural Economics data supplied basically by seed producers. The following quantities lost or fed to livestock are included: 1941, 20,000 bags; 1942, 9,000 bags; 1943, 7,000 bags; 1944, 8,000 bags; 1945, 33,000 bags; 1946, 36,000 bags; 1947, 35,000 bags; 1948, 25,000 bags.

5/ Beginning 1941, the dry pea equivalent of dehydrated soups, canned soups, etc., is included.

6/ Includes procurement for civilian feeding abroad under military auspices. In addition to dry peas, the dry pea equivalent of dehydrated soups, canned soups, etc., is included.

7/ Includes stocks released by the military for non-military use as follows: beginning of crop year designated, 88,000 and 229,000 bags respectively.

8/ Includes 30,000 bags of chipped peas exported in 1946-47 and 20,000 exported in 1947-48.

9/ Preliminary.

10/ Forecast.

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D.C.

Penalty for private use to avoid
payment of postate \$300

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

EAE-TVS-97-7/50 - 2700
PERMIT NO. 1001

